

- (b). When a larva has been named and the imago subsequently described under a different name, priority to be given to the description of the imago, the larval name being treated as MS. and cited in brackets, on the grounds that the description of the larva not being applicable to the imago, it was impossible for the describer of the imago to know that the species had been already named.

Merton Hall, Thetford :

June 4th, 1895.

THE NEW FOREST IN MAY.

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No article in the whole of last year's Ent. Mo. Mag. was, probably, more interesting to Coleopterists than that upon their month's collecting in the New Forest by Mr. Champion and Dr. Sharp in the October number. So interesting indeed was it to us that we then and there fixed upon May 16th as a good date to begin a fortnight's entomologizing over the same ground. The first week was very dull and cool throughout England, and particularly unproductive at Brockenhurst; but from the 24th to the 30th, when we returned to town, the sun shone radiantly, and things were abroad in numbers.

Taking the *Coleoptera* in something like their proper order, the only *Geodephaga* at all worth mentioning was *Acupalpus exiguus*, var. *luridus*, which was swept from a swamp on the 28th. The *Hydradephaga* were few in number and common in quality, such as *Hydroporus memnonius*, which swarmed with *Agabus chalconotus*, &c. *Gymnusa brevicollis* is the first good insect in the list; a single specimen was swept with the *Acupalpus*. Nothing nearer *Velleius* than *Quedius mesomelinus* occurred on sugar, and a second (var. *fageti*?) was beaten from hawthorn blossom. *Leistostrophus murinus* was common with six species of *Philonthi* in a dead foal. The *Steni* were scarce, and we only saw *pallitarsis*, *nitidiusculus*, *pallipes*, and *bifoveolatus*. *Anisotoma calcarata* was not rare on flowers of *Cardamine pratensis*. *Necrodes littoralis* was abundant in a dead foal, twenty-seven specimens were bottled one after another on the 30th. *Silpha 4-punctata* was very scarce, only two or three specimens, beaten from oak, being taken. One specimen of *Ips 4-guttata* turned up under beech bark. From the dead stump of an oak on the 29th, a single *Thymalus limbatus* was taken. *Aphodii* were very abundant in horse and cow dung, and we took *erraticus*, *hæmorrhoidalis*, *depressus*, *ater*, and many generally common species. *Geotrupes Typhæus* was met with during the first day or two, and then disappeared entirely, the most diligent search only showing one dead ♂. The best insect we took, and the one for which the excursion was principally made, was *Anthaxia nitidula*, three specimens only turned up however, all beaten from hawthorn blossom, less of which throughout the country there has seldom been. We entirely concur with our predecessors' opinion that this species is rare, and decidedly local—but how beautiful is it, shining as it does like an emerald in the setting of the white-lined

umbrella! *Elater balticatus*, *Sericosomus brunneus*, *Corymbites quercus*, and *metallicus* also visited the umbrella, and were rare; *C. bipustulatus* was not common, being attracted by sugar, but *C. holosericeus* was exceedingly abundant on unblossoming hawthorn and other bushes.

The *Malacodermata* were well represented: *Cyphon padi* and *Telephorus hæmorrhoidalis*, which do not occur at Ipswich, being common; *Podabrus alpinus* was hardly out, but *Necrobia violacea* and *rufipes* were taken not rarely, together with *Dasytes plumbeo-niger*. The only two species of *Teredilia* seen are certainly worth recording: *Anobium denticolle*, two specimens beaten from the decaying stump of an oak, and a minute search produced nothing more than an elytron of *Elater lythropterus*, and *Priobium castaneum*, of which one specimen was also swept from a damp ditch just before dusk. More by chance than otherwise we took upwards of a dozen examples of *Callidium violaceum* from a paling of pine logs in our garden, which was, in places, riddled with their borings, and had we prolonged our stay we should probably have taken a very long series each, as they commenced to come out very fast on the 30th. *Anopliera sexguttata* swept from king-cups, *Saperda populnea*, and *Grammoptera præusta* were met with sparingly, but *G. analis* was nowhere to be found: it apparently makes its *début* later than its relations. Mr. Dale, whom we had the pleasure of meeting, took *Strangalia nigra*. Many species of *Phytophaga* were abroad, but somewhat scarce; *Donacia sagittaria*, *Cryptocephalus aureolus* and *fulvatus*, *Melasoma populi*, *Phyllotreta nodicornis*, and *Ochrosis salicariæ* being the only at all uncommon ones taken. *Melandrya caraboides* occurred with the *Callidium*; while *Ischnomera cærulea* put in an appearance on hawthorn blossom. *Rhynchites pubescens* was not rare on oak, and *R. æneovirens* occurred on hawthorn bushes. Sweeping long grass at dusk was productive of a number of *Rhynchophora*:—*Tychius junceus*, *Mecinus pyraister*, *Ceuthorhynchus cochleariæ*, *Rhinoncus pericarpus*, *Barynotus obscurus*.

The quality of the *Lepidoptera* may be deduced from the fact that *Coremia designata* alone went home with us. We have never seen it, nor *Pararge Ægeria*, which was common, in Suffolk. *Micropteryx calthella* swarmed on buttercups, but sugar was unproductive.

Amongst the *Tenthredinidæ*, *Blennocampa cinereipes* and *fuliginosa*, and *Selandria morio* were swept commonly in marshy places, while *Nematus lucidus*, *Cladius viminalis*, *Hoplocampa crategi*, and *Emphytus calceatus* were beaten. *Selandria serva* and *Athalia rosæ* were the commonest of the family, and abounded everywhere. *Salix fuscus*, with one ♀ of *Pompilus viaticus*, and of *S. spissus* represented the *Fossores*. The *Heterogyna* were a blank, excepting a single *Myrmica lobicornis* in the house on the 16th. *Andrena labialis* was common on hawthorn flowers; *A. chrysoseles*, ♀, *A. nitida*, ♀, and *A. rosæ*, var. *Trimmerana* were also boxed.

The scarcity of *Diptera* was entirely alleviated by the capture of two fine specimens of *Microdon mutabilis*, swept in a truly "dismal swamp," with the mud far above one's boots! One each of *Myopa buccata* and ? *testacea*, on hawthorn blossom, were taken with several commoner species, among which were *Pipizella virens*, *Psilopus platypterus*, and the curious "New Forest Fly," *Hippobosca equina*.

The *Neuroptera* were fairly well represented for the time of year, many of the earlier species being met with. *Rhaphidia notata* and *maculicollis* began to emerge

on May 25th; we beat them from hawthorn blossom and from various trees. *Plectrocnemia conspersa* was fairly abundant with several of the common *Limnophili* about ponds.

Heteroptera, like the *Diptera*, were very scarce, but amongst them, too, one good species was taken; this was *Metatropis rufescens*: it was swept at sundown in a swampy wood. *Eurygaster maurus* was also swept from a swamp, as were *Cymus glandicolor* and *Miris calcaratus*. *Harpocera thoracica*, *Cyllocoris flavonotatus*, with other common things, were beaten, and *Gerris paludum* and *gibbifera* noted on ponds, the former by no means commonly.

Ipswich: June 15th, 1895.

Ten days in the New Forest.—I went down on May 31st to Brockenhurst for a few days' collecting. The first day being wet I spent at Lymington in the Salterns, where I obtained *Bryaxis Waterhousei*, *Polydrusus chrysomela*, *Aëpus marinus* and *Robinii*. In the Forest on the whole I was most successful, taking such very rare things as *Anthaxia nitidula*, *Colydium elongatum*, and *Plegaderus dissectus*.

Among the other things I took which are worth recording were—*Carabus arvensis* and *nitens*, *Lebia chlorocephala*, *Calosoma inquisitor*, *Agathidium nigripenne* and *nigrinum*, *Xyletinus ater*, *Abdera bifasciata*, *Litargus bifasciatus*, *Conopalpus testaceus*, *Silpha 4-punctata* and *thoracica*, *Brachytarsus varius*, *Melasis huprestoides*, *Athous vittatus*, *Aphodius depressus*, *Orchesia undulata*, *Corymbites bipustulatus*, *Ips quadriguttata*, *Cryptarcha strigata* and *imperialis*, *Epuræa decemguttata*, *Soronia punctatissima*, *Thymalus limbatus*, *Homalota cinnamomea*, *Tachinus proximus*, *Mordellistena abdominalis*, *Elater lrythropterus*, *Ischnomera sanguinicollis* and *cærulea*, *Pyrochroa coccinea*, *Trox sabulosus*, *Tillus elongatus* (males and females), *Tomoxia biguttata*, *Paromalus flavicornis*, *Omosita depressa*, *Doene humeralis*, *Cistela ceramboides*, *Cytilus varius*, *Phlæotrya Stephensii*.

The following *Longicornia* occurred:—*Callidium violaceum* and *variabile*, *Clytus arietis*, *Liopus nebulosus*, *Rhagium inquisitor* and *bifasciatum*, *Toxotus meridianus*, *Strangalia melanura* and *nigra*, *Leptura scutellata*, *Anoplodera sexguttata*, *Grammoptera tabacicolor*, *analis*, *ruficornis*, and *ustulata*, *Pogonocherus dentatus* and *hispidus*, *Mesosa nubila*. All these I took myself, except the last two, which were found by Mr. Bouskell, of Leicester. I was also fortunate enough to take a specimen of *Cicadetta montana*.—HORACE DONISTHORPE, 73, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington: June 19th, 1895.

Ceuthorrhynchidius Crotchi, Ch. Bris.—The following extracts from a note communicated by M. Louis Bedel, of Paris, are of interest to British Coleopterists: "I have recently examined the types of *C. Crotchi*, Ch. Bris., described from England only, from specimens communicated by Crotch, and find that they are from Madeira! *C. Crotchi*, moreover, is not different from *C. nigroterminatus*, Woll., a Madeiran insect; the first mentioned is treated as a variety of *C. quereicola*, Payk., by Fowler and Sharp, but it is distinct from that species." The name *C. Crotchi* must be, in any case, erased from the British list, and, no doubt, *C. nigroterminatus* also; the latter is probably distinct from *C. mixtus*, Muls. and Rey, of which it is given as a synonym by Fowler and Sharp.—G. C. CHAMPION, Horsell, Woking: July 12th, 1895.